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Progress Report

Clark Fork Superfund Sites
Southwestern Montana

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ISSUES OF INTEREST

Establishment of the EPA Clark Fork Coordination Project

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of Montana are working cooperatively to improve the environment in the Clark Fork River Basin. The Basin extends from the Butte-Anaconda, Montana area to Lake Pend Oreille, Idaho. Historic mining and wood treating practices have resulted in the contamination of soils and water by metals and other substances through a large area of the upper Basin between Butte and Missoula, and possibly even further downstream. In recent years, various Federal, State, and private groups have focused their efforts on cleaning up the hazardous wastes left by 100 years of mining and processing operations, as well as other industrial activities.

77 Potential Contamination Problems Cited

EPA and the State have identified seventy-seven potential contamination problems within four Superfund sites in the Basin. The sites are the Milltown Reservoir site, the Anaconda Smelter site, the Montana Pole site, and the Silver Bow Creek site (for locations, see map, page 2). Studies on the upper Clark Fork River, initiated by EPA in 1982, resulted in the establishment of the original four separate Superfund sites. EPA has provided funds to the Montana Department of Health and Environmental Sciences (MDHES) to take the lead for studies at the Silver Bow Creek site, the Montana Pole site, and the Milltown Reservoir site. EPA is conducting the Anaconda Smelter and Butte Addition (a part of the Silver Bow Creek site) studies.

In a further effort to ensure an integrated approach to cleaning up these sites, EPA, MDHES, the Montana Governor's office, and the Atlantic Richfield Company (ARCO) are developing a Master Plan to define cleanup goals and coordinate actions that are taken to reach these goals. To provide a structure for implementing this Plan, EPA is undertaking a broad coordination task to encompass the entire upper Clark Fork River Basin. Geographically, the Clark Fork task encompasses one of the largest areas among Superfund assignments in the U.S.

(See Related Stories on Pages 3 and 6)

PUBLIC INVITED TO UPCOMING MEETINGS

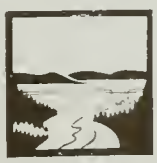
EPA and MDHES plan to hold several meetings on Superfund activities during the next few months. Exact times and locations will be announced in local newspapers. Residents and other interested parties are encouraged to attend these meetings. Meetings that are currently planned are listed below.

CLARK FORK BASIN:

May 18: Community workshop on technical assistance grants, Mining and Geology Building, Room 206, Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology (Montana Tech), 7:00 p.m.

BUTTE ADDITION:

May 25: EPA will hold a public meeting in Butte to discuss the results of the Soils Screening Study, Mining and Geology Building, Room 206, Montana Tech, 7:00 p.m.

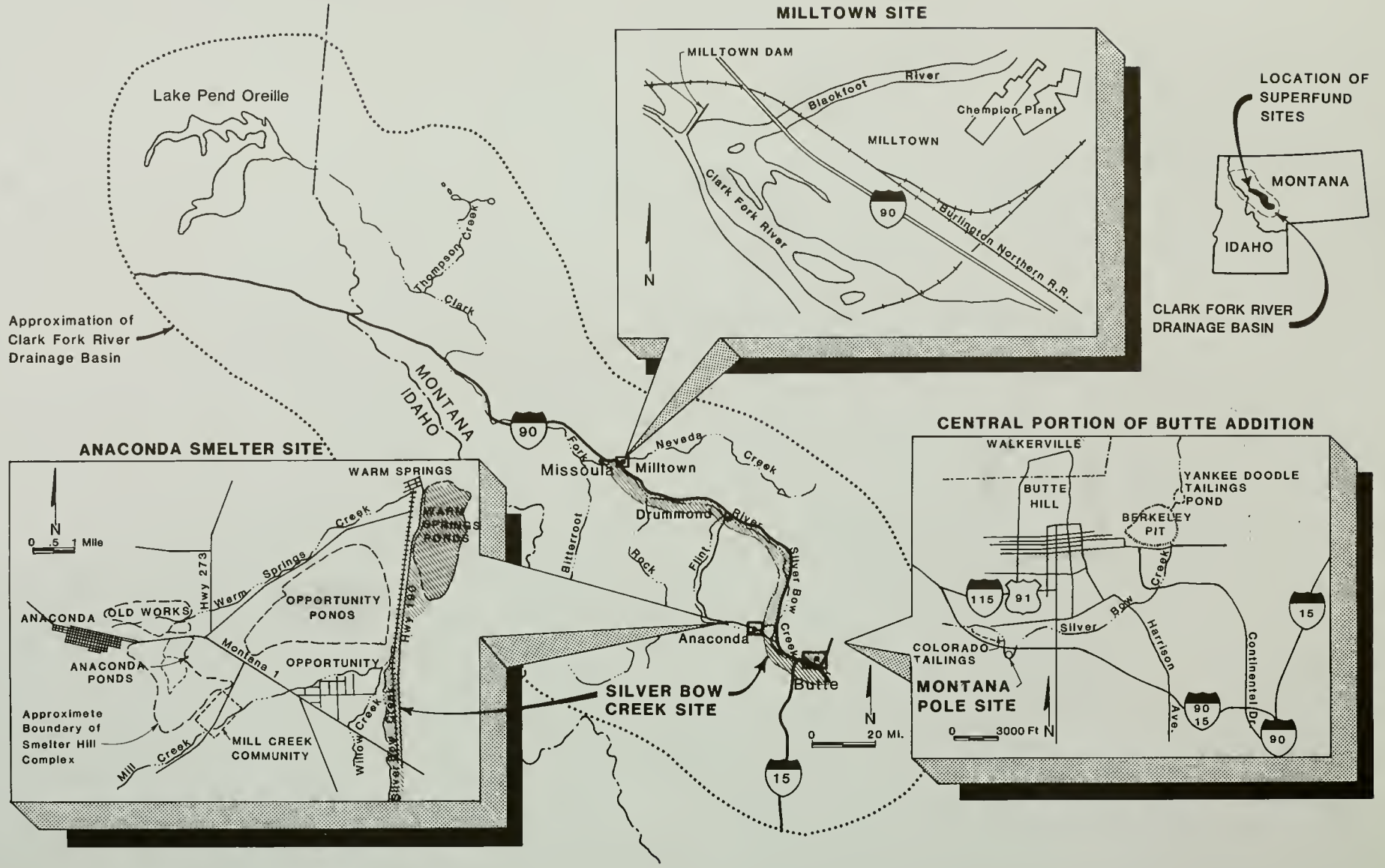


MILLTOWN:

June (tentative): MDHES will present plans for the Downstream Screening Study and the Feasibility Study at Milltown Reservoir.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Clark Fork Progress Report will provide a periodic overview of Superfund activities and important documents in the study and cleanup of the Clark Fork River Basin. Specific questions about these activities should be directed to Bob Fox at the Montana EPA office, 301 South Park, Helena, Montana 59626; phone: (406) 449-5414; or contact Janie Stiles, Public Information Officer, Department of Health and Environmental Sciences, Cogswell Building, Helena, Montana 59620; phone: 444-2957 or 1-800-648-8465 (toll-free in-state).

Public involvement is an important part of the Superfund process and is encouraged by Superfund personnel. This Progress Report and others will include information on issues of interest, recent site activities, schedule of Superfund activities, upcoming meetings, ways to obtain further information, and a glossary of Superfund terms. Words defined in the glossary are shown in boldface on first mention in this Progress Report. EPA and MDHES encourage residents to offer suggestions for information to include and issues to cover in the Progress Report.



SUPERFUND SITES IN THE CLARK FORK RIVER BASIN

ISSUES OF INTEREST

Master Plan Objectives

The Master Plan will be a public document that will briefly describe problems at the affected sites and their interrelationships, and schedules for dealing with the problems. Some specific objectives of the Master Plan are listed below.

1. Identify, prioritize, and coordinate inter-site activities to achieve the most rapid and effective rehabilitation of the Clark Fork Basin as possible.
2. Coordinate Superfund activities with other environmental improvement programs.
3. Provide for consistent and uniform data requirements and cleanup standards for all sites.
4. Communicate information on Superfund activities to all interested parties.

The Master Plan will include a proposed schedule for addressing the problem areas. The Plan will be a flexible document that will be modified and updated as needed.

(See Related Stories on Pages 1 and 6)

Clark Fork Basin Hosts a Variety of Studies

EPA is one of several Federal, State, and local agencies conducting studies or other activities in the Clark Fork Basin. Some of these activities are listed below. Superfund activities will be described in greater detail in the following section. All of these agencies are included in the "List of Involved Agencies" at the end of this Progress Report.

Agency	Subject of Study	Approximate Locations
United States Environmental Protection Agency	Aquatic life.	Upper Clark Fork.
	Superfund-Clark Fork.	Clark Fork Basin.
	Superfund-Butte Addition.	Butte.
	Superfund-Anaconda Smelter.	Anaconda.
	Removal Action.	Walkerville.
Montana Department of Health and Environmental Sciences	Water quality monitoring.	Clark Fork River, with emphasis on upper reach.
	Superfund-Montana Pole.	Butte.
	Superfund-Silver Bow Creek.	Upper Clark Fork River and Silver Bow Creek.
	Superfund-Milltown	Milltown Reservoir near Missoula.
Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology	**Hydrogeology, ground water.**	Butte area.
Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	Fisheries.	Warm Springs Ponds to Flathead River; also downstream reservoirs.
	Instream flows.	Upper Clark Fork (above Missoula).
	Metals toxicity.	Various Clark Fork River areas.
Butte-Silver Bow Government	Reclamation of Mined Land.	Butte.
Montana Governor's Office	Management Plan, Clark Fork Basin.	Clark Fork Basin.
United States Forest Service	Diffuse run-off monitoring.	Throughout Basin.
Montana Department of State Lands	Mined land reclamation activities.	Butte.
United States Geological Survey	Monitoring sediment, aquatic life, water quality, ground water.	Upper Clark Fork.
University of Montana, Geology Department	**Heavy metals** contamination and transport.	Upper river and lower basin.
	Biotic resources.	Upper Clark Fork River.
	Ground water.	Missoula area and Milltown Reservoir.
Headwaters Resource Conservation and Development Agency	Reclamation of streambank and agriculture lands.	Gregson (above Warm Springs Ponds).
Montana State University	Revegetation.	Upper Clark Fork.
Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology	Water quality monitoring; groundwater.	Butte.

Technical Assistance Grants Now Available

The newest Superfund program of interest to community members is the **Technical Assistance Grant** (TAG). Under the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, a single non-governmental community group per site may be awarded up to $50,000 to hire an independent consultant to monitor and evaluate Superfund studies and cleanup. An important part of the program is the requirement that only one grant can be awarded per site. EPA will award each grant to the group that can demonstrate the widest possible community representation. The winning group must "match" the grant with a 35% contribution of its own, either in cash or in-kind services.

Guidelines for awarding the grants were recently released, and EPA is now offering workshops around the country to help community groups wishing to apply. The workshop for Montana will be held at 7:00 p.m., May 18, 1988, in Room MG206, at the Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology.

EPA REPORTS RECENT PROGRESS

MDHES Progresses on Three Silver Bow Creek Studies

Three major studies are currently in progress at the Silver Bow Creek site. They are the Warm Springs Ponds Investigation, the Streambank Tailings and Revegetation Study, and the Flood Modeling Study. Brief descriptions of these studies follow.

Warm Springs Ponds Investigation Seeks to Protect Pond Efficiency

Anaconda Minerals Company (AMC) built the first pond in the Warm Springs Ponds system in 1911 to trap sediments carried down Silver Bow Creek from mining and smelting operations in Butte and Anaconda. During periods of unusually high flow, Silver Bow Creek, containing metal-rich sediment, is diverted around the ponds into the Mill-Willow Bypass to prevent sediments from being washed out of the pond system. EPA and MDHES are concerned that an extraordinary flood might wash out the dikes or cause the pond in-flow gate to fail. As a result, the contaminated pond sediments would be carried downstream. MDHES is evaluating the effectiveness of the pond system in removing metals from Silver Bow Creek as part of the overall RI/FS of the Silver Bow Creek site.

Streambank Tailings and Revegetation Study (STARS) Evaluates Potentially Low-cost Remedies

Large amounts of metal-laden tailings have been deposited on the banks of Silver Bow and Warm Springs Creeks. These tailings are often toxic to plant life. The goal of STARS is to develop and evaluate vegetative and soil caps. These techniques may be effective in reducing **leaching** of contaminants into the soil and ground water, and the movement of contaminants by wind or the creeks during high flow. The study is evaluating the potential for treating contaminated soils and then establishing hardy vegetation adapted to high metals concentrations. Revegetation may be a potentially low-cost option for stabilizing tailings in certain locations.

Flood Modeling Study Seeks to Avert Flood Damage

Drawing upon historical information about rainfall, snowmelt, and other natural events, engineers and scientists will project the impact of a major flood on the Warm Springs Ponds and the tailings piles along Silver Bow Creek. They will computerize information about these natural events and about bridges and dams in the upper Clark Fork River system and the Warm Springs Ponds. The resulting "flood model" will help them project how the ponds and the tailings piles in the floodplain might be affected under a variety of flood conditions.

MDHES and EPA will use this information to assess the impact of floods on tailings in the Silver Bow Creek floodplain and to decide how to prevent the spread of contaminants during future floods.

EPA Describes Butte Addition Progress

Areas of focus at the Butte Addition include mine flooding issues, the completion of the Soils Screening Study, and the Walkerville Removal Action.

Efforts to Stem Mine Flooding Underway

After AMC discontinued pumping ground water from the mines in 1982, the Berkeley Pit began to fill with water. The depth to water in the pit is now about 400 feet, or about 4,940 feet above sea level. EPA and MDHES are concerned about the rising water in the pit because contaminated mine water may eventually seep into the shallow ground water and Silver Bow Creek. They are conducting several studies at the pit to evaluate alternatives for preventing possible flooding and the spread of contaminated mine water when the water rises above the level at which such seepage could occur.

Another flooding problem that EPA is investigating is an area of Butte known as the "West Camp" near the Travona Shaft. Mine water in the area of the Travona Shaft is approximately 53 feet from the ground surface in a relief well that

was drilled in late 1965-early 1966 by Anaconda Minerals Company to stop flooding in basements nearby. Data from the observation well show that during the past three months, the rate of increase in the mine water level has dropped from 2-5 feet per month down to 1.5 feet per month. As the mine water level rises in this area, the potential for spread of metals into Silver Bow Creek and the adjacent alluvial ground water increases. EPA plans to conduct an **Expedited Response Action** (ERA) at this site. During the ERA, an interim remedy will be implemented to avoid the threat of environmental damage until a final long-term remedy is implemented following the more comprehensive RI/FS. The Agency is currently developing alternatives to address potential contamination in the West Camp area.

Soils Screening Study Nearing Completion

EPA and MDHES initiated a screening study of Butte area soils during the summer of 1987. A total of 701 soil samples were taken and analyzed for metals contamination. EPA has sent analytical results of individual properties to owners of those properties. The full report on the study will be completed the third week of May. EPA will use these results to plan future work in Butte.

Walkerville Removal Underway

The EPA Emergency Response Branch began a Removal Action in Walkerville on April 15, 1988. Mine dumps and soils containing elevated levels of metals located at or adjacent to residential areas are being removed. These materials will be removed or stabilized in place so they cannot be spread by wind or water erosion back into residential areas.

EPA Reports Anaconda Smelter Milestones

Comment Period on Mill Creek Consent Decree Underway

On January 7, 1988, Atlantic Richfield Company (ARCO) signed a consent decree on the Mill Creek portion of the Anaconda Smelter site which provides for the relocation of the remaining seven Mill Creek families. Concurrence has been obtained from MDHES, EPA, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the Department of Justice (DOJ). On April 14, 1988, the decree was lodged in U.S. District Court. A 30-day public comment period on the procedures for relocation of Mill Creek residents is in progress, during which time EPA and MDHES encourage the public to read and comment on the decree. The public comment period ends on May 20, 1988.

MDHES to Proceed With Montana Pole RI/FS

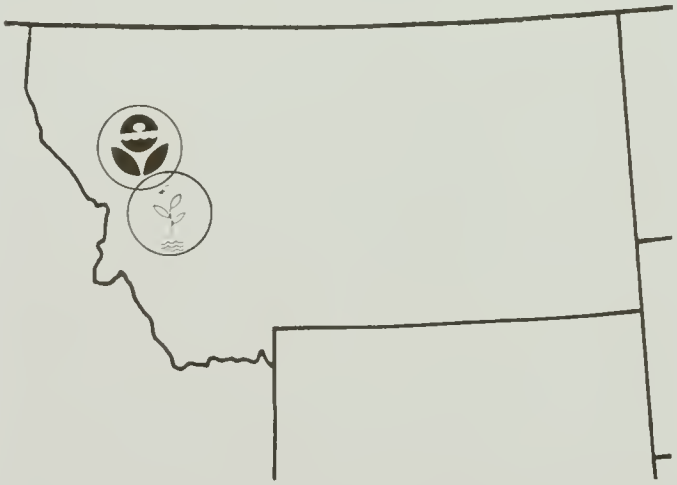
Now that the contamination at the Montana Pole site that presented the most immediate threat to human health and the environment has been contained through an emergency removal action, EPA and MDHES can proceed with the long-term study of how to clean up the site contamination from the defunct wood-treating operation. MDHES will proceed with an RI/FS at the site in the summer of 1988.

MDHES Plans Next Steps at Milltown Reservoir

Sediments laden with mining wastes resulting from more than 100 years of mining upstream in Butte and Anaconda have accumulated in the Milltown Reservoir. Arsenic from the sediments seeped into ground water around Milltown and contaminated residential wells in the area. In 1985, MDHES installed a municipal water system to replace the contaminated wells and provide residents with clean water.

Downstream Screening Study Will Gauge Contaminant Movement

MDHES is currently negotiating with a contractor to finish the RI/FS at the Milltown Reservoir site and to begin the Downstream Screening Study. Field work will begin this summer. The Downstream Screening Study will help MDHES and EPA determine if and how much contamination has gone beyond the Milltown Dam downstream to the confluence of the Bitterroot River and the Clark Fork River.



SUPERFUND ACTIVITIES SCHEDULED

Technical activities planned at the Clark Fork sites in the next few months are described below.

MDHES Begins Warm Springs FS, Other Studies

The Warm Springs Pond Feasibility Study began during April. Among other things, this study will evaluate alternatives to increase dike stability, improve pond treatment efficiency, provide treatment of high flows in Silver Bow Creek, and reduce the threat of ground water contamination. MDHES expects to complete the study in late September. The public comment period on the FS Report is planned for October 1988.

MDHES will conduct greenhouse studies for the STARS (described on page 8) from May through October 1988. Test plots will be seeded this fall.

MDHES is gathering additional data for the Public Health and Environmental Assessment and expects to release the report in September 1988.

EPA to Release Soils Screening Study Report on Butte Addition

EPA will release the Soils Screening Study Report the third week of May, and the removal in Walkerville will proceed. EPA is developing the work plan for the Butte Soils RI/FS; the work plan will be completed in September 1988. During May 1988, EPA will also be developing an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) as part of the response to the potential flooding problem at the West Camp Travona Mine Shaft.

EPA, ARCO to Renegotiate Anaconda Administrative Order

EPA and ARCO originally entered into an administrative order on consent concerning the Anaconda Smelter site in October 1984. Since that time, the order has become outdated because a new Superfund law passed and the priorities on the site have become better defined. This spring EPA and ARCO will renegotiate a new administrative order. EPA is proposing that the new order identify all **operable units** on the site and establish criteria to determine the order in which the operable units will be studied. EPA also is proposing that ARCO and EPA annually negotiate the priorities for the year. This year work is being proposed for the Smelter Hill, Old Works, and Flue Dust operable units. EPA is presently revising work plans that will be negotiated with ARCO this spring.

Montana Pole Site

By June 1, 1988, MDHES expects to select a contractor to perform the RI/FS.

Milltown Reservoir Site

This summer, field sampling for the downstream screening study will begin. In June 1988 Montana Power Company (MPC) will begin Phase II of the dam rehabilitation project.

ISSUES OF INTEREST

Master Plan Meetings in Works

A draft Master Plan will be presented to the public at meetings planned during May or June 1988. Other meetings will be scheduled as necessary to provide public information on the progress of the cleanup activities and investigative studies.

The Superfund program was created by Congress in 1980 to identify, investigate, and clean up hazardous substances that have been or may be released into the environment. The investigation and cleanup may be done by a **responsible party** or the government. If the responsible party (RP) conducts the investigation and cleanup, EPA and/or the State will oversee, through an administrative order, all aspects of the RP's efforts. If no RP conducts the studies, EPA carries them out, or provides funds to the State to do so. The RP, if there is one, is provided the results of the studies and encouraged to conduct appropriate cleanup. If the responsible party refuses, EPA uses resources from the Superfund to clean up the site, and then seeks to recover up to three times the cost of the cleanup from the responsible party. If the responsible party undertakes the recommended cleanup, EPA oversees the activity through a court-ordered consent decree.

A major step in the Superfund process at a hazardous waste site is the **Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS).** During the Remedial Investigation (RI), information is gathered to identify the types, amounts, and locations of contaminants at a site, and to assess the human health and environmental risks. During the Feasibility Study (FS), an evaluation is made of alternative methods for cleaning up the site, using what is learned during the Remedial Investigation. Based on the Feasibility Study, the Health **Risk Assessment,** and public comments on the proposed remedies, EPA and MDHES select a cleanup solution that protects public health and is technically effective, reliable, feasible, and cost-effective.

(See Related Stories on Pages 1 and 3)

FOR MORE INFORMATION. . .

INFORMATION REPOSITORIES have been established for each of the Superfund sites in the Clark Fork River Basin. These repositories include key documents describing Superfund activities at nearby sites. EPA encourages residents to review these documents at the public locations listed below.

Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology Library
West Park Street
Butte, Montana 59701 406/496-4281

Economic Development Agency
Butte/Silver Bow Government
Courthouse Building
155 West Granite
Butte, Montana 59701 406/723-8262

Butte-Silver Bow Library
106 West Broadway
Butte, Montana 59701 406/723-8262

Metcalf Senior Citizens Center
Anaconda, Montana 59711 406/563-3110

Hearst Free Library
Fourth and Main Streets
Anaconda, Montana 59711 406/563-9990

National Park Service
Deerlodge, Montana 59722 506/846-2622

Mansfield Library
University of Montana
Missoula, Montana 59812 406/721-2665

Montana Department of Health & Environmental Sciences
Bureau of Solid & Hazardous Waste
A201 Cogswell Building
Helena, Montana 59620 406/444-2957
or toll-free 1-800/648-8465

Environmental Protection Agency
Montana Office
Room 292, Federal Building
301 South Park
Helena, Montana 59626 406/449-5414

IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS

MDHES HOTLINE: 1-800/648-8465
MDHES: 406/444-2957
EPA, MONTANA OFFICE: 406/449-5414

OFFICIAL CONTACTS: If you have any questions or comments, or would like further information on specific sites, please contact the following individuals:

MDHES:
Janie Stiles
Public Information Officer
Montana Department of Health and Environmental Sciences
B201 Cogswell Building
Helena, Montana 59620
1-800/648-8465 (toll-free in-state) or 406/444-2957

MONTANA EPA OFFICE
Bob Fox
Clark Fork Coordinator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Room 292, Federal Building
301 South Park Helena, Montana 59626
406/449-5414

REGIONAL EPA OFFICE
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
999 18th Street
Denver, CO 80202
303/293-1518

Site-specific questions may be directed to the following project personnel at the indicated MDHES or EPA phone numbers or the addresses shown above.

Superfund Activity: **Walkerville Removal**
Lead Agency: **EPA, Denver and EPA, Helena**
Contact: **Mike Holmes, 303/293-1723**
Sara Weinstock, 406/449-5414

Superfund Activity: **Silver Bow Creek RI/FS**
Lead Agency: **MDHES**
Contact: **Kathy DeMarinis, 406/444-2970**

Superfund Activity: **Montana Pole RI/FS**
Lead Agency: **MDHES**
Contact: **Doug Rogness, 406/444-2970**

Superfund Activity: **Butte Addition to Silver Bow Creek RI/FS**
Lead Agency: **EPA, Helena**
Contact: **Russell Forba, 406/449-5414**

Superfund Activity: **Anaconda Smelter RI/FS including Mill Creek**
Lead Agency: **EPA, Helena**
Contact: **Mike Bishop, 406/449-5414**

Superfund Activity: **Milltown Reservoir RI/FS**
Lead Agency: **MDHES**
Contact: **Phil Hertzog, 406/444-2970**

Progress Reports and other publications about the Superfund sites are available on a regular basis. If you wish to receive this Progress Report and/or similar publications on other sites, please use the coupon on page 8 to assure you are included on the mailing list.

GLOSSARY OF SUPERFUND TERMS

This Progress Report and others you will receive contain Superfund and technical terms that may be unfamiliar to you. Some of these terms are defined below. Additional terms will be defined as they appear in future issues.

biota: plant and animal life.

Expedited Response Action (ERA): a response action that is performed on an accelerated schedule to decrease or prevent the release or spread of a hazardous substance that may present imminent human health or environmental risks.

heavy metals: any of various metallic substances that can cause human health and environmental problems if they are "free" in the environment in the form of dust or small particles or dissolved in surface or ground water. These substances include lead, cadmium, mercury, and, for purposes of Superfund remedial study, the metalloid arsenic. These metals often become free in the environment during mining, milling, smelting, and amalgamation processes.

hydrogeology: the science that deals with sub-surface waters, and related geologic aspects of surface water.

ground water: water that fills the spaces between soil, sand, rock, and gravel particles beneath the Earth's surface.

leaching: natural spreading of a liquid which has seeped through or from contaminated soils or wastes and contains hazardous substances found in those soils or wastes.

National Priority List: EPA's list of uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term cleanup using Federal Superfund money. EPA is required to update the list at least once a year.

Operable Unit (OU): a portion of an overall study and cleanup at a Superfund site. For example, EPA has identified management of contamination in the Mill Creek community at the Anaconda Smelter site as an operable unit of that site. A number of operable units can be used in the course of a site cleanup.

Remedial Action: implementation of a permanent solution to a health or environmental problem after study at a Superfund site.

Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS): two different but related studies at a Superfund site. They are intended to:

- Gather the information necessary to identify the type, locations, and amounts of contamination at a Superfund site.
- Establish criteria for cleaning up the site.
- Identify and screen cleanup alternatives for Remedial Action.
- Analyze in detail the technology and costs of the alternatives.

Removal Action: an action taken over the short-term to address a release or threatened release of hazardous substances. For example, removal of contaminated soils in Walkerville beginning this spring will be a Removal Action.

responsible party: an individual, company, or government body identified as liable for release of hazardous substances to the environment. Under the Superfund program, EPA may hold liable any party that has produced, shipped, stored, processed, or handled hazardous wastes, or owned land on which these activities have been conducted.

Risk Assessment: an evaluation performed as part of the Remedial Investigation to assess conditions at a Superfund site and determine the risks posed to public health or the environment.

tailings: fine, sandy material that is a by-product from milling operations.

Technical Assistance Grants (TAG): a Superfund program through which a single non-governmental community group per site can be funded up to $50,000 to hire an independent technical assistant to monitor and evaluate Superfund studies and cleanup.

LIST OF INVOLVED AGENCIES

Many Federal, State, local, and private agencies are involved in the cleanup process of the Clark Fork River Basin. Listed below are some of the more active participants mentioned in this Progress Report and the abbreviations for each.

Federal Agencies:

EPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency
USGS: United States Geological Survey
USFS: United States Forest Service

State Agencies:

MDHES: Montana State Department of Health & Environmental Sciences
DSL: Montana Department of State Lands
DNRC: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation
FWP: Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks
MBMG: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology
UM: University of Montana, Geology Department
RC&D: Headwaters Resource Conservation and Development Agency
MSU: Montana State University
Montana Tech: Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology

Local Government

B-SB Butte-Silver Bow Government

Private Parties:

AMC: Anaconda Minerals Company
MRI: Montana Resources, Inc.
MPC: Montana Power Company
ARCO: Atlantic Richfield Company, parent company of AMC since 1981.

MAILING LIST ADDITIONS

If you wish to be added to one of the site-specific mailing lists, please check the appropriate box or boxes, complete the form below, and return to:

Janie Stiles
Public Information Officer
Montana Department of Health and Environmental Sciences
B201 Cogswell Building
Helena, Montana 59620

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

_____

PHONE _____

AFFILIATION _____

Please include me on the mailing list for the sites checked below:*

_____ ANACONDA SMELTER, INCLUDING MILL CREEK
_____ BUTTE ADDITION TO SILVER BOW CREEK
_____ CLARK FORK BASIN
_____ MILLTOWN RESERVOIR
_____ MONTANA POLE
_____ SILVER BOW CREEK
_____ WALKERVILLE REMOVAL ACTION

*To avoid double mailings, do not check boxes for sites that already send you information.
Suggestions on information you would like to see covered in the Clark Fork Progress Report: _____

_____